

A NEW GENUS AND SEVERAL NEW SPECIES OF CERAMBYCIDAE.

(COL.)

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In working over the coleoptera received from the field men of the Branch of Forest Insects, U. S. Bureau of Entomology, during the past year, the following apparently new species of Cerambycidae were found. For one of these, a species from Arizona, the larva of which lives in the branches of *Canotia*, it was found necessary to erect a new genus.

All types and specimens mentioned are deposited in the U. S. National Museum at Washington.

Anoplocurius, new genus.

Maxillary and labial palpi about sub-equal in length; last joint oblong sides nearly parallel, truncate at apex. Ligula membranous. Antennal tubercles not prominent, contiguous. Head transverse; eyes large, coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate. Antennae, of the male, one and two-thirds times as long as the body; of female, about sub-equal in length to the body; twelve-jointed. Prothorax longer than wide, cylindrical. Scutellum wider than long, rounded posteriorly. Elytra distinctly wider than prothorax, without eburneous spots; sides parallel; apices separately rounded. Prosternum very narrow between the coxae. Anterior coxal cavities strongly angulated, open behind. Intermediate coxal cavities angulated and closed externally. Femora moderately clavate, slightly flattened, not dentate beneath. Tibiae slender, not carinate longitudinally, with two equal spines at the apex. First joint of posterior tarsi as long as the two following joints united. Body narrow, linear, somewhat flattened, first abdominal segment as long as the two following segments united.

Genotype.—*Anoplocurius canotiae* Fisher.

The species for which this genus is founded has the general aspect of the genus *Curius* and some of the small species of *Ela-phidion*. From the former it is easily distinguished by not having a tooth on the femur, and from both of these genera by having a twelve-jointed antennae.

This new genus belongs to LeConte and Horn's tribe *Cerambycini*, and to Lacordaire's group *Callidiopsides*, but it seems to be one of the new discoveries which do not fit well in any of the proposed groups.

Anoplocurius canotiae, new species.

Male.—Unicolorous brown, shining. The sculpture of the head and prothorax consisting of intervening lines forming a fine network; surface sparsely clothed with long flying hairs. Prothorax with sides parallel to the posterior third then obliquely narrowed to the base. Antennae filiform, not carinate and without spines; first joint with the sculpture similar to the prothorax, one-half as long as the third, slightly clavate and arcuate; second joint very small, wider than long; third and following joints nearly equal in length; joints three to twelve finely punctate, rather densely pubescent, with some longer hairs on the inner side. Elytra about three times as long as the prothorax; sides parallel; coarsely but not densely punctate over entire surface, from each puncture arises a short white semi-erect hair. Underside of head in front, and posterior part of prosternum with irregular transverse striae. Metasternum and abdomen sparsely punctate, and sparsely clothed with long white recumbent hairs. First ventral abdominal segment with a large broad swelling on the median portion, of which the apical margin is clothed with a series of long erect hairs. Legs feebly pubescent with short hairs intermixed with longer erect ones. Hind femora extending to the middle of the fourth ventral abdominal segment.

Length 7 mm., width 1.5 mm.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the third antennal joint about one-half as long as the first and with a short spine at the apex; fourth joint three-fourths as long as the third; joints four to eleven gradually decreasing in length; joint twelve one-half as long as the eleventh. Hind femora extending to the fourth ventral abdominal segment. First ventral abdominal segment smooth at middle without any protuberance.

Length 7 mm.; width 1.5 mm.

Type Locality.—Cotton City, Arizona. Elevation 1400 feet. Mr. Geo. Hofer, collector.

Other Localities.—Sabino Canyon, Arizona.

Type.—Cat. No. 22821, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Described from 25 specimens, eleven males and fourteen females, recorded under Bureau of Entomology number, Hopk. U. S. 10087e. Specimens reared from material collected March 12, 1919, by Mr. Geo. Hofer from dead branches of *Canotia* and submitted with the following note: "Larvae removed from between the bark and wood and from the heartwood of dead branches of an unknown bush, which occurs on the edge of a strip of desert near Cotton City." The plant has been identified by Dr. Paul Standley, Botanist of the Smithsonian Institution as *Canotia holacantha* Torrey. Another male specimen in the collection was collected August 31, 1919, by Geo. Hofer, at Sabino Canyon, Arizona, at light.

Callidium pseudotsugae, new species.

Male.—Oblong, dull black throughout above; beneath, legs and antennae shining black, with a faint bluish reflection; parallel; pubescence erect, black and bristling from the head and prothorax laterally, almost wanting and extremely short on the elytra. Head coarsely and confluent punctate, punctures coarser and more distinct between the eyes; median line finely impressed. Antennae as long as the body; first joint twice as thick as the following joints and two times as long as the second; joints one to four strongly incrassated at apex; second joint a little more than half as long as the third; tenth and eleventh joints sub-equal in length; last joint rather broadly rounded at apex, not appendiculate. Prothorax transverse, two-fifths wider than long, slightly wider than the elytra, widest at about the middle; sides strongly, evenly rounded, rather roundly converging towards apex, more rapidly converging and rounded from a little behind the middle to the very faintly subtubulate base; surface with the lateral parts very densely and deeply punctured and separated from the median impressed part, with coarse but very shallow punctures, by a well defined and abrupt line, which has a well marked sinus just behind the middle. Elytra three and one-half times as long as the prothorax; sides parallel, obtusely rounded at apices; surface alutaceous, coarsely irregularly punctured, margins of punctures indefinite, with minute setose punctures in their depth. Scutellum nude, very obtusely and broadly ovoid; surface broadly concave. Prosternum densely and deeply punctured over entire surface, similar to the lateral part of prothorax. Beneath moderately punctured and sparsely clothed with long erect blackish hairs. Femora strongly swollen. Tibiae arcuate.

Length 10–13 mm.; width 3.5–4.5 mm.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the antennae only two-thirds as long as the body. Prothorax as wide as the elytra with the median part not impressed and the entire surface uniformly punctured with coarse but very shallow punctures. Prosternum finely, sparsely and transversely punctate-rugose, shining. Femora and first antennal joint not as strongly swollen as in the male.

Length 10–12 mm.; width 3.5–4.5 mm.

Type Locality.—Wright, California. F. B. Herbert, collector.

Other Localities.—Big Basin, Santa Cruz Mountains, California. T. E. Snyder, collector; Santa Clara Co., Calif. (Coquillett); Oregon (Hubbard and Schwarz).

Type.—Cat. No. 22822, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Described from fifteen specimens. Nine males and two females, recorded under Bureau of Entomology number, Hopk. U. S. 14483a and reared from material collected by Mr. F. B. Herbert in wood of Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*). Three males and one female recorded under Bureau of Entomology number, Hopk. U. S. 15190, collected June 13, 1917, by T. E.

Snyder on freshly cut branches of Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*). In the collection there is also a specimen labeled "Oregon, Coll. Hubbard & Schwarz," and another labeled "Santa Clara Co., Cal., Collection Coquillett."

This species falls in the group where the antennae differs considerably in length in the sexes and having the line separating the median and lateral parts of the prothorax well marked. It is closely allied to *antennatum* Newm., but differs from that species by having the upper surface entirely black.

Callidium sequarium, new species.

Male.—Oblong, black throughout above, shining, parallel, pubescence erect, black and bristling from the head and prothorax laterally, almost wanting and very short on the elytra. Head coarsely and densely punctured over entire surface; median line slightly impressed in some specimens, absent in others. Antennae two-thirds as long as the body; first joint not quite two times as thick as the following joints; joints one to four strongly incrassated at apex; second joint half as long as the third; joints ten and eleven about sub-equal in length; last joint broadly rounded at apex, not appendiculate. Prothorax not quite as transverse as in *pseudotsugae*, narrower than the elytra, one-fourth wider than long; widest just in front of middle; sides strongly rounded, roundly converging towards apex, more rapidly converging and rounded from about the middle to the base, which is not at all constricted or subtubulate; surface coarsely, deeply and closely punctate, the punctures becoming deeper and more rugose, although only a little less shining, at sides; the abrupt line separating the median and lateral areas scarcely traceable. Elytra three and one-half times as long as the prothorax; sides parallel, obtusely rounded at apices; surface very coarsely, deeply and densely punctate, the punctures distorted and without well defined margins, the minute setose punctures in their depths not as well defined as in *C. pseudotsugae*. Scutellum broadly and obtusely ogival, surface coarsely punctate. Prosternum very coarsely and deeply punctured, with a transversely and obtusely angulate rugose area before the coxae, and another similar area along the anterior margin, the punctures distinctly separated and well defined. Beneath black without any bluish reflections, shining; surface moderately punctured and sparsely clothed with long semi-erect hairs. Femora strongly swollen. Tibiae arcuate.

Length 11 mm.; width 3.5 mm.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the antennae only one-half as long as the body with the joints not quite as strongly swollen. Prothorax with the densely punctured lateral area more shining, the punctures finer, more confluent and less deep. Prosternum very finely, sparsely and transversely punctato-rugose, shining. Femora not as strongly swollen as in the male. Tibiae scarcely arcuate.

Length 11-12 mm.; width 4-4.5 mm.

Type Locality.—Giant Forest Calif., F. C. Craighead, collector.

Type.—Cat. No. 22823, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Described from seven specimens, two males and five females, recorded under Bureau of Entomology number, Hopk. U. S. 10651p, and reared from material collected by Mr. F. C. Craighead, June 29, 1918, under bark on fallen limbs of Big Tree (*Sequoia washingtoniana*).

In general form this species resembles *janthinum* Lec., by having the antennae apparently differing but little sexually, and the median and lateral parts of the prothorax not separated by a distinct line. It differs from that species, however, by having the entire surface of a shining black color.

Callidium juniperi, new species.

Male.—Form elongate, greenish cyaneous and strongly shining above; beneath, legs and antennae piceous black, shining with a slight metallic reflection; pubescence semi-erect, black and rather long on the head and prothorax, almost wanting and extremely short on the elytra. Head coarsely, deeply and confluent punctured over the entire surface; median line finely impressed between the antennal tubercles. Antennae three-fourths as long as the body; first joint not much thicker than the following joints; joints one to four strongly incrassated at apex; second joint about one-half as long as the third; tenth joint two-thirds as long as the eleventh, which is abruptly pointed at apex. Prothorax moderately transverse, about as wide as the elytra, one-half wider than long, widest at the middle; sides rather evenly and strongly rounded, a little more rapidly converging to the base, which is not subtubulate; surface with the punctures coarse, deep and close-set, becoming more rugose though only a little less shining at the sides; the abrupt line separating the median and lateral areas not traceable. Scutellum broadly rounded at apex; surface broadly concave. Elytra nearly four times as long as the prothorax; sides distinctly narrowing from base to the very broadly rounded apices; surface coarsely, deeply and densely punctate throughout, the punctures irregular and polygonally crowded, without well defined margins and with minute setose punctures in their depth; intervals shining, nearly smooth, becoming a little more rugose towards the apex. Prosternum very coarsely and deeply punctured, with a transversely and obtusely angulate rugose area before the coxae, and a narrow, nearly smooth area along the anterior margin. Femora more gradually swollen than in *C. pseudotsugae*. Tibiae arcuate.

Length 10 mm.; width 3.2 mm.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the antennae only a little more than one-half as long as the body, with the last joint appendiculate. Prothorax with the lateral areas more densely and finely punctate, the punctures more confluent and less deep than in the male. Prosternum very

finely, sparsely and transversely punctato-rugose, shining. Femora less strongly swollen.

Length 11 mm.; width 3.2 mm.

Type Locality.—Maxwell, New Mexico. D. J. Caffrey, collector.

Type.—Cat. No. 22824, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Described from five specimens, three males and two females, collected by D. J. Caffrey, July 21, 1916, under bark of Cedar (*Juniperus* sp.).

Two of these paratypes, male and female, differ from the type in being much smaller, only measuring 7 mm. in length. This is probably due to the lack of food, causing the larvae to pupae prematurely, which is often the case in the family Cerambycidae.

This species belongs to the group, including the species which have the antennae and prothorax differing very little in the sexes. It can be easily distinguished from any of these species by its wedge-shaped form, the elytra being distinctly narrowed from base to apex.

***Ataxia arizonica*, new species.**

Elongate, parallel, piccous black, sparsely clothed with recumbent whitish and brownish ochreous pubescence, tending to form irregular, indistinct lines on the elytra, with rather thick, semi-erect black setae arising from the elytral punctures. Head finely, densely punctate, with a few coarser and deeper scattered punctures intermixed, about as wide as long, feebly convex in front and moderately impressed between the antennal tubercles. Antennae nearly one and one-half times as long as the entire body (σ^7), about as long as the body (φ); first joint four-sevenths as long as the third, clavate; joints three and four sub-equal in length; joint five a little longer than four and sub-equal in length to the seventh, eighth and eleventh; ninth and tenth joints a little shorter than the eleventh; the joints very feebly annulated at base, densely pubescent, with fine, short, whitish and brownish hairs intermixed with long, sub-erect ones. Prothorax about as wide as long, feebly narrower at base than apex; sides slightly arcuate with a feeble tubercle at middle; surface densely punctate with a few larger punctures intermixed, pubescence dense, nearly concealing the surface sculpture, except an elongate space at the middle, which is denuded. Elytra three times as long as the prothorax and only a little wider than it at the base; humerals rounded; sides nearly parallel; apices sub-truncate; surface with rows of irregular, moderately coarse punctures, becoming coarser and more confused behind the scutellum. Scutellum triangular, rounded behind, pubescent. Beneath and legs densely clothed with white and ochreous pubescence. Front coxae angulated, closed behind, and moderately separated.

Length 10-12.5 mm.; width 2.2-3 mm.

Type Locality.—Sabino Canyon, Arizona, Geo. Hofer, collector.

Other Localities.—San Simon, Arizona, Hubbard and Schwarz, collectors.

Type.—Cat. No. 22825, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Described from ten specimens, four males and six females. Nine of these specimens were collected by Geo. Hofer at light between May 28 and August 10, and the other specimen was collected by Messrs. Hubbard and Schwarz, on July 5th.

This species is allied to *crypta* Say, but is easily distinguished from that species by being more parallel, pubescence more distinctly variegated with white and ochreous hairs, and by having the antennae not distinctly annulated.

COLEOPHORA NOTES WITH DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW SPECIES (LEPID.).

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Coleophora occidentis Zeller.

Dyar Cat. No. 6034.

Zeller describes the larval case of *occidentis* as very similar to that of the European *nigricella*. This would indicate that it is a good species and should be removed from its present position as a synonym of *pruniella* Clem. The larval case of the latter as described by Miss Braun (Cin. Soc. Nat. Hist. XXI, No. 4, p. 157, 1914) is of quite a different structure, resembling that of *leucochrysell*a much more than it does *nigricella*.

Coleophora acamtopappi Busck.

Busck. Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., Vol. 17, p. 87, 1915.

Busck described this species from adults only. We have since received two reared specimens from H. Jobbins-Pomeroy with larval cases. The larval case is very striking and the longest yet recorded from North America. It is white; cylindrical; 25 to 28 mm. long by 4 mm. thick; tapering slightly to posterior end, which is triangularly compressed; mouth deflecting to 45 degrees. The larvae were taken feeding on *Coreopsis* species, Havana, Ill., moths issuing in June. Busck's type was reared from *Acamtopappus* from Los Angeles Co., Calif.

Coleophora astericola, n. sp.

Labial palpi grayish fuscous streaked with white above and below; second joint tufted. Antennae white faintly annulated with pale gray-brown; basal joint slightly thickened with appressed, glossy gray-brown scales, not tufted. Face, head and thorax glossy, gray-brown with narrow borders of white above the eyes and antennae and along the inner margins of the patagia. Fore wings dark grayish brown with two longitudinal white stripes, one on costa from base to middle, the other extending along the lower vein of the cell, and disappearing towards tornus; a few blackish scales scattered over the wing; cilia concolorous with wing, somewhat marked with white scales